

side of Commissioner Wheeler. "Now, I would like to carry out that opinion." Commissioner French said; " and I believe I am carrying out the opinion of a tribunal second to but one in the State when I vote to give Tammany Hall one of the two Democratic election inspec-

tors in each district." Commissioner French's amendment was lost, Commissioners MacLean and Morrison voting

Commissioner French then said: "I move that the list of Republican inspectors be appointed."
"Alone? Only the Republican?" Commis-

sioner MacLean asked.
"No," Commissioner French replied, composedly. "I will make another amendment, that one person in each election district in the list marked A1 (the Republican list), and one person in each district in the list marked A2 the anti-Tammany list; be appointed election issuedors."

inspectors.

Commissioner Wheeler further amended that the two Republican and one anti-Tummany inspectors in each district be appointed.

What Commissioner MacLean called Commissioner Wheeler's "subsidiary amendment" Mrs. Root whispered to Commissioner Wheeler, and the latter passed the whisper over the lable to Commissioner French. When the Chairman called the vote on Commissioner French's amendment the latter withdrew it. The question was then put on the original motion with was lost.

French's amendment the latter withdraw it. The question was then put on the original motion, which was lost.

After four motions, three amendments, and one amendment to an amendment, Commissioner Morrison moved as an original motion the imendment that Commissioner French withdrew, that one inspector from the Republican list and one from the anti-Tammany list be appointed in each election district. Commissioners French and Wheeler withdrew to consult with Lawyer Root. On returning, Commissioners French and Wheeler withdrew to consider with the control of the second of th

many).
The amendment was lost, but the original mo-

many!

The amendment was lost, but the original moion was carried.

Commissioner MacLean moved that the rest of the poli clerks on lists A and B be appointed. It was lost, as were all the other motions in regard to poll clerks. Commissioner MacLean then moved that the second person opposite the several election districts in each Assembly district on the Republican and anti-Tammany lists be appointed inspectors of election. 'Tam at a loss to understand,' he continued, "the zeal with which the inspectors on the other list have been championed by the other members of this Board. I have been familiar with the Election law for many years, and I don't believe there is any warrant in that law for the position taken here. Nobody can say, nor has mybody said, that the persons selected by Mr. Morrison and myself are not fit to act as election inspectors. On the other hand, I don't believe the persons on list marked A 3 are proper persons, or that a fair and honest election will be promoted by their appointment. I am acting under no advice or instructions, and have talked on this subject to but one other person besides my colloague. I do not believe that any court would grant a mandamus to compel me to act otherwise any more than the General Term did, but if one were granted. I would prefer to be punished for contempt of court rather than appoint improper persons as election inspectors, and act against my conscience. I can't conceve of any good reason for your championing the Tammany list. I can see only personal plane, or some worse purpose, as the motivo of Your action."

"Conceding all that my colleague has said."

Commissioner French retorted, "respecting his

page, or some worse purpose, as the motive of your action."

Conceding all that my collengue has said."

Comeding all that my collengue has said."

Commissioner French reforted, respecting his conscientious motives Leaim to have acted quite as conscientiously. The imputations of an ulterior purpose I hardly know how to characterize. Any one who knows me, and I am pretty well known in this city, must regard me as conscientious and faithful in the discharge of what I believe to be my duty. I have acted on advice, but had it not been for the opinion delivered yesterday or Gov. Rebinson's court, which I have already cited, I would have given mway against my convictions rather than have the aim are down to-day and no election inspectors appointed. I stand by that opinion to whatever end."

The action of the Republican members of

The action of the Republican members of this Board." Commissioner Morrison said, reveals a clear alliance with Tammany Hall. To have a fair and honost election the votes should be inspected by two inspectors of each party. The appointment of a third inspector from those who assert themselves equally opposed to the leader of the Democratic ticket is semesting ealendated to alarm the country. It is allemated for no other purpose than to exercise a correct influence on the ballot box. It is unfaired.

the reason that such appointments con-large inspectors opposed to the Demo-tarty. You are working with Kelly in latter, Ton know you are, and you might admit it."

That's an outrageous imputation," Commissioner French said.

Nevertheless, I make it," was the refort.

Commissioner MacLean's motion was lost, and then an informal recess was taken. After the recess the anti-Tammany representatives isseed with hardly a protest Commissioner French's motion that the rest of the inspectors on the Republican list be appointed. Then a recess mill evening was taken.

An the evening the Commissioners were nominally in session; but they were in and out of the room and in and out of the building consciting with friends, lawyers, and Judges in resard to the legal effect of their failing to agree upon the appointment of the rest of the inspectors before midnight, when the time fixed by law for the appointment of inspectors before midnight, when the time fixed by law for the appointment of inspectors would expire. Several of them in private conversation expressed the outling that were if no more inspectors were acquired that the election also, sithough it would be reason; to appoint the rest of the poil clarks. Shortly after 11 o'clock all the Commissioners were out of the room, flair an hour later they entered the room, clowed by a throng of politicians, After the Commissioners had, with difficulty, found seats in the crowded room, Commissioner Morrison moved that the list of auti-Tammany inspectors should be appointed to commissioner flower that the number required by law. He cau-

certic election inspectors," holding up the Tammany and anti-Tammany lists, "one from each in election district, and to report at 2 P. M."

Commissioner Wheeler moved to amend by striking out his name and substituting that of Commissioner French.

Paying no attention to this motion, Commissioner French continued: "I have been of the opinion all the way through, as you all know, and Mr. Wheeler has concurred with me, that it is but fair and reasonable to name one Tammany inspector and one anti-Tammany in each election district. Nevertheless, rather than the 30th of September should pass without the sppointment of election inspectors, I made up my mind to vote contrary to my convictions. But I find to-day an extraordinary court, consisting of Commissioner selected by Gov. Robinson himself, has given an opinion showing Mr. Wheeler and myself to have been right all the way through."

Here the Commissioner read a part of the decision given on Monday. While he was reading, Elihu Root entered and took a seat by the side of Commissioner renced and took a seat by the side of Commissioner Wheeler. "Now, I would like to carry out that opinion," Commissioner Mortson was asked or given. Commissioner French and that all the foundation for the statement was that Judge Davis land given utterance to some obter remarks, but the Court had not intended to make any such decision that such was the interpretation of the law. Commissioner French said that all the foundation for the statement was that Judge Davis land given utterance to some observe marks, but the Court had not intended to make any such decision that such was the interpretation of the saw. Commissioner French and any such decision that such was the interpretation of the saw. Commissioner French and the foundation for the statement was that Judge Davis land given utterance to some obterve marks, but the Court had not intended to make any such decision that such was the interpretation of the law. Commissioner French said that all the foundation for the statement was the

represented to him that the General Term decision should cause him to vote the other way. Commissioner French—I made no such statement.

Commissioner Morrison—You did say that you intended to vote for our inspectors of election.

Commissioner French—Until I read the opinion of the General Term.

Commissioner Morrison—You had a different opinion on Saturday.

Commissioner Morrison—You had a different opinion on Saturday.

The amendment was declared lost and then Chairman MacLean said that he would take the question on the original motion. Commissioner MacLean woted "Aye." Commissioner Wheeler woted "No."

Commissioner French voted "No." and said that rather than that there should be a suspicion that the citizens of New York would be disfranchised from voting on election day he was ready to do anything that was fair and right. But, in conclusion, he said I vote "No now."

Commissioner Morrison renewed his suggestion that Commissioner French was inconsistent in refusing to vote for the anti-Tammany list after the Republicans had been appointed and in conclusion said: "Mr. Commissioner Morrison vetes aye."

The motion to appoint the rest of the anti-Tammany inspectors was then declared to be lost. Commissioner Morrison, after the vote, said that, in addition, he would say that there was no warrant in the law for the Republican Commissioners to nominate Democratic inspectors. He believed the minority ought to be content with naming their own inspectors without attempting to deprive the majority party of the State from having the full number of inspectors required by law. He demounced the position of Commissioner French as an attempt to defent the law, which requires that the party opposed to the Republicans. He contended that the Republican Commissioners had no right to object to the Democratic list except on the ground of personal unfillness.

While the discussion was in progress the clock struck twelve. Commissioner Wheler moved that as the time prescribed by law for the appointment of the election officers had ex

MOODY AND SANKEY AT WORK.

Beginning their New Efforts in the Large

Hall of the Cooper Union. Evangelist D. L. Moody and singer Ira D. Sankey tarried in this city, yesterday, on their way to preach and sing in Cleveland, and afterward in St. Louis. With them were the Rev. George F. Pentecost of Boston, Mr. E. W. Bliss of Baltimore, and Mr. Charles W. Sawyer of the Sunday evening services in the Cooper Union. The preachers conducted three services yesterday in the Cooper Union, and the

Union. The preachers conducted three services yesterday in the Cooper Union, and the large hall was made to resound again and again with the familiar tunes that used to ring in the ears of the yast audiences that packed the Hippodrome. Fifteen policemen were detailed to stand guard at the doors of the hall.

The morning service was begun at 9 A. M. Few of the choir were in the chairs on the platform at that hour, and the semi-circular space in front of it was two-thirds filled with middle-aged men and women. The gentler sex were in the large majority. Mr. Moody's manner was as direct and as much to the point as ever when he stood on the edge of the platform and said that the pseuls would sing. Precious Promise God Hath Given.

After 'I Will Sing of My Redeemer' had been sung by the congregation, Mr. Moody in another short address said that Christianity has been on the defensive long enough. He didn't fear the faise. 'isms' of the present day so much as cold, dead Christians. Why should not the best women of the city open a prayer meeting near the business contro of this city as Baltimore's most beautiful women had done, and successfully too. Wouldn't Brother Bits tell inbout the Baltimore prayer meeting.

Thus invited Mr. E. W. Hilss told how Mrs. Thomas and otners of Baltimore recently opened a prayer meeting there that had already resulted in good to souls of sinners. On Monday night, the night before the meeting in Cooper Union, thirty-one men testified for Christ, Jeerers came in to stay and pray.

"Tell your own experience." Mr. Moody here interrupted.

Mr. Bliss said that six years ago in a hospital in St. Louis, while in a fit of delirium tremens, he tried to cut his throat. He faise d. He heard a million voices cry: "Bliss, you're a tool," He saw, written on the walls of his room, his sins pictured one by one. He confessed them and prayed the prayer of a child:

New Ilay me down to siere.

I have the lard my sent to keep.

I pray the lard my sent to keep.

Naw I lay me down to sleep.

I pear the lard my sent to keep;
If I should the better I wake.

I pray the Lard my said to take.

Since that day the power of God had been with since that day the power of God had been with him.

James Gardiner of Baltimore was introduced by Mr. Moody as the "Eighty-eighth man." He is dark and thin in face. He had nearly lost his soid, he said, through rum. While intoxicated he entered a church in his city and heard a holy song with the chorus beginning:

The chorus followed him out, followed him home. followed him everywhere. It was the chorus of the eighty-eighth liymn in one of the Moody and Sankey collections. He burnt his Lymn book and drank more deeply, sithough his wife and child went stayving. For nine years he was a drunkard. Now he had the happiest family in Baltimore, and he thanked God for it.

Mr. Kelly's Speech at Tuomey's Meeting The Tammany Hall Democrats of the Twen-tieth Assembly District held a meeting last evening in Brevoort Hall, ex Alderman Thomas Dudy presiding, to theth Assembly District ness a meeting instevening in Brevoor Hail ex-Alderman Thomas Dody presiding, to ratify the nomination of John Kelly for Governor. Michael Kengan presided over the outdoor meeting, and Measrs Reavey, Wilkes, and Steinert addressed it Leo C. Bessar and Jerome Buck addressed the indoor meeting. They promouded against Gov. Biodinan and Samuel J. Tiblen. Toward the cud of Mr. Buck's address there was a sir at the door, and a cry. "Three cheers for Judge Cardeas advanced, smiling and bowing. Judge Cardeas denounced Gov. Robinson, Samuel J. Tilden, and ex-Gov. Hofman.

Mr. John Kelly said: "There is a growing sentiment on the part of the Democrats in favor of puritying the Democratic party of men who are using its power simply to accomplish their selfies alias. Do you know," he continued, "how the "standard nearers" of the requisity Democrate that had all to do with the primitures of the Assarbance Conviction. I will tell you. A mention of the extraorate Conviction. I will tell you. A mention of the extraorate to take out in the strate than that of the "reguer" Democracy in the extraorate to the control of the "requer of the four of the price of the State Central could be successed to the "requery of the owner of the "requery Democracy I and the print," I would railer hide my last of the print, I would railer hide my last of the print, I would railer the the property of one of their respectation.

SOME INSPECTORS NAMED.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE IN SESSION UNTIL AFFER MIDNIGHT.

MARTHE AFFER MIDNIGHT.

MARTHE AFFER MIDNIGHT.

Mart Weeler net in the Police of one "Clock This Morning-Must the Police of the Statistic of Security of the Appointed up to one "Clock This Morning-Must the Police of Security of the Police of the Statistic of Security of the Secur he got home putting together pieces of furni-ture for his rooms. Last week he had almost finished his task, and when on Friday morning he kissed Margaret good-by before going to work, he told her that in a few more days he would have as fine a home for her as a work-ingman's wife could wish for.

That afternoon there was an accident in the factory in Water street. A large beam fell upon

Swell believe for the same a sound of the foreign of the best state of the state of

and when I got off at Businwick avenue I found the neare in charge just about to drive off with my husband. They had found I hadn't got back, and without waiting one minute had turned around to drive back to the hospital. I was weak and sick, but I sprang off the car before the car stopped, and called to them with all my might, and they pulled up. Oh! you're here, are you's said the negro. They carried my husband up stairs and waited till. I got the \$3 baiance from next door. The negro laughed when I handed him the money. They didn't tell me that they would take my husband back if I didn't give into them, but they showed by their actions that they wanted it. When I had got August up stairs, he told me that they drove the ambulance over the pavement at the top of their speed, joiling and paining him in a terrible manner. He called to them in German, but they said no attention, I begged Dr. Davis to let me bring him in a carriage and hold his head on my lan. If he had only let me!

"We had three doctors here, Fowler, King, and Kraeder, but it was no use. They said he might have lived with more careful treatment. Dr. Fowler said it was an outrage charging me \$10 to bring him, and that I ought to make somplaint to the governors. Mr. Brooks, of Brooks & Wadsworth, was here Sunday, and said if he had known in time he would have sent my husband to an un-town institution and paid his board till he got well.

House Surgeon Davis, who had charge of Riimmer from Frielay night until the next day, when he left the hospital, says: "Riimmer was brought in at 4:55 o'clock. He had been woulded in the abdomen by a stick of timber. He received the usual ireatment in such cases, including doses of whiskey and ontin internally, hot air bath, ice begr applied to the head. Ac. If is wile was with him that night, and the next norming came again and insisted on taking him home, and that she had better lim remain where he was. She begged that he might go, said she could take better care of him at home, have his own doctor. & I nake here

Williamssuran, or New Jersey. There is no regular rule of the Bourd of Grovernors authorizing it, but it has always been the tho practice."

"Who gets the money?"

"It is turned into the Troasurer."

Mr. Jackson S. Schullt, a leading member of the Inspecting Committee, said: "If it is true that the House Surgeon or any one else took this poor woman's last dollar for sending home her husband in an ambulance, they will be instantly dismissed. I promise you that They know perfectly well that they have no right to charge fees in such cases, or in any case where the parties are poor people and cannot afford it. The charge of \$10 for transferring patients outside of the city limits is not authorized by the Governors, and originated as I understand, with the hospital officials where it is not collected in two-thirds of the cases. I cannot believe that the persons who were sent with the ambulance could have made such an inhuman threat to Mrs. Klimmer as that they would take her husband back if she didn't pay the \$5. If Dr. Davis or the Superintendent knowingly took all the money Mrs. Klimmer had as compensation for sending her and will be held form that the widow of a working had back if she didn't pay the \$5. If Dr. Davis or the Superintendent knowingly took all the money Mrs. Klimmer had as compensation for sending her and will be held form the did will be held form the sending her and h

Rlimmer such a sum for removing her husband, they would be dismissed. The Visiting Committee meet within a week, and would sift the affair to the bottom. He (Mr. Davidson) had never heard of such a thing as charging \$10 for taking maimed patients to their houses, and especially patients who, like Klimmer, were teo poor to afford such an expense. The New York Hospital was not, properly speaking, a charity institution, but it furnished medicine, trentment, and overwhing pertaining to the care of the sick, free. Neither the surgeons, nurses, or ambulance drivers were allowed to receive lees or money in any shape, and any one caught doing it would be promptly discharged.

Mr. William Turnbull of 59 Worth street belongs to the Visiting Committee, who make rules and regulations for the government of the house. He was inclined to believe that the case was exagorated, and that the house surgeon would be able to explain the transaction with Mrs. Klimmer. He added, "I never heard before of \$10 being charged for such services. If there is such a rule I have never seen it. I do not think Dr. Davis could have understood Mrs. Klimmer's circumstances when he took the \$7. He says he thought she had more, but he ought to have known that the wives of wounded workingmen are not overflowing with cash. You may say that the matter will be thoroughly investigated."

may any that the matter will be thoroughly investigated."

"Is the New York a charity hospital?"

"Properly speaking, it is not. We charge as high as \$30 a week to wealthy patients, and lesser prices to others that cannot afford it. But we do not charge one cent for medicine, nursing, or services of any kind to patients who come upon us as Mr. Klimmer did, and if we found any of our employees taking money for such services we would put a stop to it very quickly."

George Sexton is the ambulance driver who quiekly."

George Sexton is the ambulance driver who took the maimed man to the house in Bushwick avenue, and demanded and received the \$3 balance for his transfer. He was 'off' yesterday, and could not be found. The hospital officials deny that he threatened to take the patient back unless the money was paid.

JOHN SHEEHAN'S FATAL ACT. IN JEALOUSY HE SHOOTS A FRIEND

AND TAKES HIS OWN LIFE.

His Wife, whose Levity was the Provocation of the Husband's Frenzy, Taken Out by Him and Made a Witness of the Tragedy. Henry Von Geritchen is a butcher doing a good business in Clinton Market, at the foot of Canal street. He has held his present stand for some time, and has acquired considerable property. For industry, sobriety, and integrity his reputation in the market is good but for some months there have been suspicious rumors about his alleged intimacy with a Mrs. Sheehan, the wife of one of his former friends and customers. Von Geritchen is married, and lives with his wife at 39 Christopher street, John Sheehan and his wife, a very pretty woman, occupied rooms at 35 Carmine street and were once frequent visitors at the house of the Von Geritchens; more recently, however. Sheehan's suspicions were aroused, and he forbade his wife to continue the acquaintance. Sheehan was 34 years of age, and a native of this country. His business was that of a sign painter, and being a good and steady workman, he was never unemployed. He was a great favorite with all who knew him, but it was said that though ordinarily of a placid temperament, he was a dangerous and violent man when aroused. He had no children, but was passionately attached to his wife, who, he frequently said bitterly, did not reciprocate his affection. He was very jealous of any attention

is all a dozen times, and in the main both kery close teacher. At the finish, Cressland well, the second within the time of the content of the maintained his execut which the time of the content of the maintained his execut which the time of the content of the maintained his execut which the time of the content of the word in the content of the word in the time of the word in the time of the word in the word in

An unknown man, aged about 55 years, live feet ten inches tall, with gray hair, tail whitsers and monstache, committed suinde yesterday afternoon in the typees Mills Conctory, A card bearing the name of the Wedner, ess highly account New York, we will be a feet of the content of the content

THE SHOOTING OF COL. CLARK.

Further Details of the Attack on the Presi dent of the Louisville Jockey Clab. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 30 .- The excitement over the shooting of Col. M. Lewis Clark, President of the Louisville Jockey Club, at the Galt House last night, continues unabated to-day. Capt. Thomas G. Moore, his assailant, is a well-known sporting man of Kentucky. He has only recently returned to the State after an absence of several years in California. The

details of the shooting, as far as can be learned to-day, are as follows: Moore had entered a horse in one of yesterday's races, but President Clark refused to allow the herse to run, because of certain formalities with which its owner had not complied. After the close of the races, as is alleged, Moore, who is a very quarrelsome man in his cups, began drinking heavily. In the evening he went to the Galt House, where he learned that Col. Clark was in the private office of Mr. Almy, manager of the hotel. Moore, accompanied by his two sons, accosted Col. Clark there, but as to what then happened accounts differ. Col. Clark says that Moore was intemperate and abusive, and therefore he (Col. Clark) ordered him out of the room; that Moore's son handed to his father a pistol, and, as the door was shut, Moore fired at Col. Clark's shadow through the glass panel. The large ball struck Col. Clark in the breast, but seems to have passed around to the back without penetrating the lung. Moore says to-day that Col. Clark drew a pistol on him first. As he was unarmed, he got a pistol from his boy, and fired as has

he got a pistol from his boy, and fired as has been stated.

After the shooting Col. Clark was taken to a room in the hotel, and his wounds were dressed by Drs. Yandell and Keller, assisted by Gov. Blackburn, who, as will be remembered, was elected Governor of Kentucky mainly because of his herole services as a physician during two yellow fever epidemics in the South. Gov. Blackburn married an aunt of Col. Clark.

No attempt was made to arrest Moore, but he took a hack at the door and drove to the jail, where he gave himself up. To-day he was presented in the City Court for trial, but was curiously permitted to go out on bail in the nominal sum of \$1,200, his son George being held as an accessory in \$500 bail. Of course bonds were promptly given, and the two were at once released.

Moore gave to a reporter a brief statement. He said:

of the Catholic Sisterhood, who came here from St. Louis three weeks ago, and since has been nursing the sick at the City Hospital. She never had the fever before, and has a very bad case. The cases of death to-day number three whites and two colored inside the city and one Bacon, 37 years, Main street; Isaac Lacroix, 45 years, Second street, Chelsea; Mrs. Martha Milburn, 70 years, Orleans street. The last named was mother of Jas, D. Milburn, cashler of the German National Bank, Mr. Milburn has been sick with the fever several days, and knows nothing about the death of his mother. He is doing weil and will recover. Charles Dargis, Howard orphan, axed 14 years, died at St. Peter's Orphan Asylum. The Howard Association visitors to-night report filteen nurses put on duty to-day. They also report two new cases among whites—Mrs. Marzaret App. Ross avenue, and J. W. Bianton, Raleigh road, outside the city limits.

The auarantine rules are being more strongly enforced, yet many mainage to come to the city duily from the country. The health officials at Little Rock, Ark, have established a quarantine station five miles outside the city on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, and have prohibited the admittance of persons, bargange, and merchandise from Memphis until they have been out of Memphis forty days. In November next Dr. Billings of the National Board of Health, Dr. Folsom, and Engineer George E. Waring will, if it is safe so to do, come to Memphis and superintend the sanitary survey of the city.

The State Board of Health Superintendent of Quarantine, who was enjoined a few days ago from preventing the introduction of seed and lint cotton, has notified the parties who enjoined him that he will move for an injunction ngainst them on Wednesday, Oct. 1, teches Chancellor Livingston, in Browneyfile. Tenn. Probably before the question is fully tested the epidemic will cease, and nothing will be lett to fight over except the legal points involved.

Donations to the Howards to-day aggregated \$1,005. Of this amount Boston sont \$1,000 by the following telegram:

Boston, Representation of the hatter of the statement of your devices and admit your media ton was astatement at your condition and needs. Citizens of Hoston sympathize in your distress and admits your milks work. Bacon, 37 years, Main street; Isaac Lacroix, 45 years, Second street, Chelsea; Mrs. Martha

ELECTIONS IN PRUSSIA.

A Majority of the National Liberal and Pro-gressist Candidates Chosen.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—Elections for Direct Electors to choose Deputies for the Prussian Diet were held to-day. In Berlin the majority of the candidates returned are Progressists. As far as known at present, the results in the other towns and districts show the return of 1,590 National Liberals and Progressists, 297 Conservatives and Ultramontanes, 398 Clericals, and 116 Free Conservatives. In the distriets of Manster and Koesfeld all the Clerical candidates are returned. The Progressists have obtained an overwhelming majority in

have obtained an overwhelming majority in Posen.

London, Sent. 30.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: The elections which take place to day and next Turesday will be the most critical in thirty years. The issue, by essumen admission, is reduced to a simple personal one—for or against Prince Bisingrek. The correspondent expresses the belief that the Liberal cause is hopeless, and that Prince Bismarck's success is a foregone conclusion.

London, Oct. 1.—The Nurs' Berlin despatch says the results of the elections show a proportion of 28 to 3 in favor of the Liberals.

LONDON, Sept. 30.-The Paris correspondent

DR. TALMAGE HOME AGAIN. WELCOMED BY THOSE WHO WENT DOWN

THE BAY TO MEET HIM. Taken from the Bothnia Under a Special Per-

mit-The Boctor's Experiences in Europe
-An Elaborate Reception Contemplated. Dr. Talmage arrived last evening. On the 28th of May last be and Mrs. Talmage and Miss Jessie Talmage, their daughter, sailed from New York for England. Now the Doctor re-turns, after a tour through Great Britain At 7 % the Bothnia dropped her bow anchor of Quarantine, and soon thereafter the steamer Hopkins approached, and from her wheelhouse, where stood a tallman, came a cry: "Talmage! Talmage!"

"Hello! Hurray! How de do? Glad to see ye. Hurray!" the preacher shouted, pullished his travelling cap from his luxuriantly perdant locks and waving it with a free sweep of

his long right arm.
"We want to take you off!" the tall man shouted. "Where is the Doctor? We've got a Custom House permit. Tell the Doctor!" "We are all well. We don't want a doctor."

the Brooklyn preacher shouted back. "Then tell the Captain that we've got Dr. Vanderpoel's permit for you to go with us." In another instant the preacher was among

his friends. Just then the Captain appeared at the side of

the Bothnia.
"Dr. Talmage, have you a permit to go off?" he demanded. A babel of voices from the Hopkins answered that Dr. Vanderpoel had

SENATOR CONKLING AT CANONCHET.

ized by Gov. Sprague. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 30 .- The following

statement, which has been made to your correspondent. Imay be regarded as authoritat va as coming from Gov. Sprague: "The Saturday after Senator Conkling was driven from Cancuchet, he came to Providence and sought ou a gentleman here, who went to Gov. Sprague o intercede with him that nothing of the c-currence at Narragansett Pier should be currence at Narragansett Pier should be made public through the press of the country. The messenger returned the same day and told Mr. Conkling that the Govern test back, word for word, the following message; Gov. Sprague will not leave the syand. If we will not leave the syand of Washington to be repeated in his own hous hold. Mr. Conkling was set back, but went to work with a view to set Mr. Chaffee, trusted of the Sprague estate, against Gov. Sprague, with the anticipation of having him removed from the anticipation of having him removed from his house, arrested and confined as a madman. These facts are susceptible of proof."

Gov. Sprague antiforizes the publication in full of the following letter from Mr. Hassard, conseit to Mrs. Sprague, written before her departure from Connecticut:

My Dran Mrs. Sprague, written before her departure from Connecticut:

My Dran Mrs. Sprague, it was no opinion exprised to you in the presence of Mr. Jonnson, last week that you should leave and take immediate legal proceedings to secure these sain of your daughters. I was sarrywe have but I left parties waiting for me at the pier.

Your Truly.

L. Hassard.

DR. LODGE UNSHAKEN.

man Johnson a Sabbath Breaker.

The members of the Summit Avenue Baptist discussed. The pastor, Dr. Ledge, who presided, informed the members that, despite their action in the
case of freman William Johnson, to whom a letter of
dismission was granted, aithough he had worked on
Sinday, he fir. Ledge continued to believe that it was
annewed and unchristianter a church member to run a
becomedity on the Sathoth. It was not a question of experience, he sade but of merals. He had optiesed the
grantine of a letter to Johnson because he considered the
man utility ratings.

No forther action was taken in reference to the case,
and contrary to expectation, the utiliser did not offer
or alone to his reservation. It is runnered that fir. Ledge
diss received a call to the North Baptist Church, in Broad
street, Newark.

British Labor Strikes.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A meeting of delegates from the south Yorkshire and North Derbyshire Miners' Associations at Barnsley, decided to resist any reduction of wages to the utmost.

The iron workers at Hartlewed and Stockton have tollowed the examine of the ron writers at Jarrew, and re-leased the examine of the ron writers at Jarrew, and re-sound work under profest against the award by Mr. Dain, the strategate.

The strate of the cetter operatives at Wigan continues, and about 4.5% percentives are how out.

The strategate of the profession of the strategate of the continues of the major strategate.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 30,-Mr. Emil Sander,

Electricity in the Future,

Prof. John C. Draper, in a lecture in the inversity of New York last events, said that he hought that electricity as a means of light would seen

The Signal Office Prediction.